

(Concluded from 1st page.)  
I may be mistaken, but my humble opinion is that there are three influences now at work in the city of Mexico to bring about a peace. The first and foremost is Santa Anna himself—sick and tired of the war, and, seeing nothing in its continuance but his own utter and irretrievable ruin. The second is Mackintosh, Thornton & Co.—the latter gentleman secretary of legation or *attache* to the English Minister, and both representing English interests. The third (and an all-powerful interest it is) is American gold, of which Santa Anna and some of his friends are known to be exceedingly fond, and to handle which they will stop at nothing.

Thornton, during the illness of Mr. Bankhead, does the talking on the English side; Mackintosh acts as banker and general agent. Not one of these men care any more for the honor or credit of the government of Mexico than they do for that of the Tonga islands. Sell is at the bottom of all, and Santa Anna is the most selfish man of the lot. On our own side we have two influences at work—the first is Gen. Scott, hampered and bound down by his own government, and anxious to bring about a peace, because he believes a majority of his countrymen are warmly in favor of it; and the second is Mr. Trist, covetous (as any man in his position would be) of the distinction so important a deed as making a peace must give to him.

Opposed to these influences is a proud but cowardly set of Mexican military demagogues—a band of leeches who have lost all caste, but still retain a species of hold upon the people; and then there is the great body of the people themselves, who know not themselves, what they want, but who are hoodwinked and led by the demagogues. Santa Anna has no friends; but he has power, and that suits him just as well—perhaps better. Now all the influences enumerated above are to be used to bring about a peace, but how they will succeed is a matter of conjecture. I suppose that the means should not be rejected, so that the ends are gained.

The trial of the deserters—the celebrated battalion of St. Patrick—is still going on; but how the affair will terminate, no one but those on the court martial can say. A strong influence is at work in favor of the prisoners. In the first place, all the Mexican ladies in this town—la Senora Cayetano Rubio among the number—have signed a warm petition in their favor, which has been sent to Gen. Scott. The lady whose name I have given is the wife of the rich Rubio, who has a country house here in Tacubaya. The English, and perhaps some of the other foreign ministers, have also interested themselves in behalf of the scoundrels. I might here state that the celebrated flag of the foreign battalion was captured by the 14th infantry attached to Gen. Pillow's division.

The banner is of green silk, and on one side is a harp, surmounted by a Mexican coat of arms, with a scroll on which was painted "Libertad por la republica Mexicana." Underneath the harp is the motto of "Erin go Bragh!" On the other side is a painting of a badly executed figure, made to represent St. Patrick, in his left hand a key, and in his right a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Underneath is painted "San Patricio." To their credit be it spoken, the Irish in our army are loudest in denouncing the miserable wretches who fought and killed so many under this flag. I know not what disposition will be made of them, but, as hardly a person has been punished for an offence committed against our own army since it first crossed the Rio Grande, the rascals may get off easily.

Two o'clock, P. M.—News has just come in from the capital, which has caused great excitement. At an early hour a train of wagons, under charge of Captain Wayne, dressed in citizens' clothes, started for the city. Scarcely had they reached the plaza, before the wagons were surrounded by an immense concourse of lepers, who at first commenced cursing and jeering the wagon-masters and wagoners. Soon, however, they began to pelt the poor fellows with stones and other missiles, and notwithstanding the pretended exertions of a squad of Mexican soldiers, who acted as a guard, the entire train was driven out of the city. Several of the wagoners received severe bruises and contusions from the showers of stones thrown at them, and foremost in the mob were said to be the women of the town.

One Mexican was shot by one of the wagon-masters, and another by a Mexican officer, but not until they had killed an American. In the crowd of loafers and lepers, were seen many men, apparently of the better class from their dress, who excited the mob to acts of violence, while in the balconies were ladies looking on and evidently enjoying the sport. Even the Mexican cavalry guard, or many of them, sat upon their horses—not indifferent spectators, for they fairly laughed to see the unfortunate and unarmed teamsters beset in a manner so cowardly.

I suppose that Santa Anna will apologize for the outrage, and that thus the matter will be settled; but this does not prevent many from thinking that the tyrant instigated the whole affair. He is up to all sorts of trickery. There are others who think, and probably with good show of reason, that the men were set on by the enemies of Santa Anna and peace, with the intention of involving the whole party, and breaking off all negotiations. Be this as it may, the Mexicans have won a great battle in driving our wagons from the city, and will not fail to exult over it. I know not what means Gen. Scott will now resort to, in order to obtain his money and supplies from the city.

The Mexican government has added two additional members to the board of commission to listen to the question of peace—Senores Atristain and Bernardo Couto. Both are *licenciados*, or lawyers; and the latter enjoys a high reputation, not only as regards talents, but for the probity of his character. The commissioners held their first meeting this afternoon, at a place called Izcapsalco, about two leagues from here; and I learn that Mr. Trist manifests himself as highly pleased with the proceedings thus far, and of the continued flattering prospects of peace. They may not look quite so flattering when he comes to talk of slices of territory; but of this we shall know all in good time.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

TACUBAYA, August 28, 1847.

Captain Beauregard, of the engineers, has been kind enough to furnish us with a sketch of the battle grounds of the 20th instant. Of course it was executed in great haste, but still gives one a complete idea of the scene of operations, and of the strong positions held by the Mexican army at the outset. Captain B. conducted Gen. Smith's brigade to the attack upon Contreras, and thus knows the ground full well. Lieut. Tower (also of the engineer corps) conducted Colonel Riley to the attack of Valencia in the rear, while Captain Lee, with portions of the 9th and 12th regiments, made a diversion in front. Why some of our engineer officers were not killed in the different reconnaissances and actions, is a miracle; for they were always foremost.

The accounts this morning from the city would go to show that the Mexicans are chucking over the defeat of the wagon train yesterday, and its expulsion without the walls; they absolutely term it a victory! The authorities pretend they did everything in their power to suppress the row; but no one who understands Mexican character believes them. If any thing in this world can be driven easier than Mexicans with arms in their hands, (vide Charubusco and Contreras,) it is Mexicans without arms. A Mexican mob can be likened to nothing save a flock of sheep—as easily routed and dispersed—and now the authorities pretend that they did everything in their power to suppress the one which was raised yesterday. A single squadron of our dragoons could have ridden over the rioters as easily as they could over a lawn. I suppose now that the wagons will not be allowed to enter the city—another point gained by the enemy. They certainly have not been in to day.

The *Diario del Gobierno* of yesterday is almost entirely filled with documents and letters, all undertaking to prove that Valencia was the sole cause of the defeat of the great Mexican army. Santa Anna's friends are at the bottom of all this, of course. Several of Valencia's letters are lodged into the document, in one of which, dated at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 19th at Contreras, he speaks of having routed the entire American army at all points, and that the liberty and honor of his country had been saved by the glorious victory. He further discloses the fact that Gen. Frontera was killed while heading a charge of cavalry, and that Gen. Parrodi was wounded. This is news; we shall get all the truth out of him after a while. The last we hear of Valencia he was at Toluca, whither he had gone, according to his own published proclamation, to collect forces to vindicate the honor of his country!

The same number of the *Diario* contains an account of the attack upon the wagon train. It makes light of the whole affair, says that a few persons were slightly injured, that Generals Tornel, Herrera, and Quijano soon dispersed the rioters, and that the fact of the wagons going as far as the Plaza Principal was an error or oversight. Among those who received a shower of stones on the occasion was Mr. Fergus, the gentleman who has mainly fed and clothed the army since it marched from Jalapa. He was in the city after supplies at the time.

I believe that up to this time I have neglected to mention that Major Gaines, who recently escaped from Mexico, was on the staff of General Scott during the recent battles, and that Midshipman Rogers was on that of Gen. Pillow. After the route at Contreras, and while our troops were on the way to Churubusco, a house where Captain Danley and Major Borland were secreted was passed. The former was quite unwell at the time, but the latter came out, shouldered a musket, and was in at the defeat of Churubusco. I hear that Clay and all the other prisoners will now soon be released. Yours, &c. G. W. K.

TACUBAYA, Aug. 29, 1847.

The peace commissioners met again yesterday, and at a point nearer this place.—Nothing positive in relation to the proceedings of this second meeting has transpired—some say that every thing went on smoothly, others say not—which is tolerably strong proof that but little is known one way or the other in relation to the deliberations. The new commissioner, Bernardo Couto, was present, as was also Atristain. The latter is represented as a tool of Mackintosh's; but if he can do anything towards bringing about a peace, this makes no difference.

They say that in the city they indulge the hope that the commissioners will agree upon the Nueces as a boundary. This is carrying the stakes and stones a little too far. Give them an inch, and they take an ell; is applied to many people in the world; give a Mexican an inch, and he'll take at least seven miles and a half. G. W. K.

### McAlister's Ointment.



### Insensible Perspiration.

THIS OINTMENT HAS POWER to cause all EXTERNAL SORES, SCROFULOUS HUMORS, SKIN DISEASES, POISONOUS WOUNDS, to discharge their morbid matters and then heal them. It is rightly termed All-healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, that it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, invigorating the stomach, and responsibility, and I declare before heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had Ministers of the Gospel, Judges of the Bench, Aldermen, and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest credit, and MULTITUDES of the poor use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice, one united, universal voice, saying, "McAlister, your Ointment is good."

It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them and expels them from the system. It is curing persons of consumption continually.

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### THE GREAT PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

THOUGH WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have achieved triumph upon triumph, in the cure of obstinate cases of disease, even after they had been entirely given up, after all other remedies had failed, yet their power of prevention may be justly esteemed their

### CROWNING GLORY!

'Storms,' it is said, 'purify the air,' but storms do mischief also, and are so far an evil. Were it within human power to maintain the

### ELECTRICAL EQUILIBRIUM

between the earth and air, there would be no occasion for storms, for the air would always be pure. So of the human body. If kept free from morbid humors, the action is regular and healthy. But if those humors are allowed to accumulate, a crisis, or, in other words, a storm, will arise, which is always more or less dangerous.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are equally well calculated to prevent the storm, or to allay it when it comes. But

### PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

besides being cheaper and less troublesome. The delay of a day in the commencement of sickness has often proved fatal, and always renders the cure more difficult to manage.

### Let the sickness be caused by

### Changes of Weather,

high living, want of exercise, close confinement, functional derangement, or any thing else, the effect upon the body is much the same—is equally dangerous, and is removable by the same means.

### Have you a cold?

Let it not ripen into Consumption? Are you Dyspeptic? Beware of hypochondria. Two Pills taken every other night on an empty stomach, for a short time, will, in nine cases out of ten, cure the Dyspepsia, and thereby drive away the legion of 'devil blues.' For Headache, no medicine is superior to WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS. Constipation, that prolific mother of disease, is caused by a torpid state of the liver, which these Pills effectually cure. By striking at the root of disease, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills prevent all and cure all. They can hardly ever be taken amiss, if used with common discretion; and we commend them to the use of those who have not yet tried them.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills Can be had genuine of the following highly respectable storekeepers in

- Clearfield County.
- Richard Shaw, Clearfield;
- David Barrett, Curwensville;
- David Irwin, Luthersburg.
- Elk County.
- Cobb & Gallagher, Ridgeway;
- George Weis, St. Marys.
- Centre County.
- Brockerhoff & Irwin, Bellefonte;
- Adam Fisher, Centreville;
- Henry Wilmer, Aaronburg;
- Samuel Lipton, Milesburg;
- Henry Adams, Walkersville;
- Wm Murray, Pine Grove Mills;
- George Jack, Boalsburg;
- W. L. Musser, Millheim;
- F. A. Whittaker, Coverley Hall;
- David Duncan, Spring Mills;
- F. Burkhardt, Rabersburg;
- Boezer & Gilliland, Centre Hill.

CRANS & BROTHER, Curwensville, Pennsylvania, HAVE, and will keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of

Dry-Goods, Hardware, Queens-ware, Groceries, Drugs and Dye-Stuffs, Tin-ware, Books & Stationary, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Tobacco and Segars, Umbrellas, Carpet and Carpet and Cotton Yarn, Confectionaries, Paints, Oils, Teas, &c. &c.

All of which they are prepared to sell on the most reasonable terms. CRANS & BROTHER are the Agents for the sale of Dr. Jaynes' celebrated family medicines.

Goods exchanged for Lumber, Produce and Furs, for which the highest prices will be given.

March 12, '47—1f.

Going it alone in opposition to all Monopoly! AND NO PUFF!

NEW GOODS AT CLEARFIELD BRIDGE.

THE subscriber has just received a large stock of very desirable goods, selected with great care, and particularly adapted to the wants of this section of the country. In this assortment will be found Groceries, Dry Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, Tinware, Hard-ware, Queens-ware, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-stuffs, etc., and a complete assortment of

Boots and Shoes, of superior quality, all of which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms for Cash, Lumber, or Country Produce.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock of goods and judge for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FORREST, Clearfield Bridge, July, 1847.

G. W. HECKER, Attorney at Law, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. July 20, '47.

### DR. OSBORN'S INDIAN VEGETABLE RESTORATIVE PILLS.

Prepared by Dr. George Bennett, of New York, and for sale by the annexed list of agents in Clearfield County.

THE unprecedented success that has attended the use of these pills in the practice of the proprietor for the last six or eight years, has induced him to yield to the importunities of many who have used and been benefited by them, and make arrangements to place them within the reach of the public generally. In doing so he feels called upon to say that the Indian Vegetable Restorative Pills is decidedly superior to any with which he is acquainted. They combine the properties of many of the best vegetable medicines, (used in no other pills) in such a manner as to afford not only immediate and temporary but permanent relief.

The valuable tonics which enter into their composition by their action upon the secretory organs hold in check the purgative principle and induce a gentle and natural operation without inconvenience or pain, and while they restore a natural and healthy action of the stomach, liver and bowels, they increase, instead of diminish, the strength of the patient.

They have been used as a family medicine for years by many of the first respectability—and although they are not recommended to "heal all the ills that flesh is heir to," yet it has been very rare that it has been found necessary for those using them to employ any other medicine, and their occasional use will almost invariably prove an effectual preventive to disease. They are exactly adapted to the use of families, travellers and seamen; they cleanse the blood, causing a free circulation—open obstructions and promote the secretion of healthy bile, and consequently are an excellent medicine for Nausea, Indigestion, Nervous Disorders, Dejection, Liver Complaint, pains in the Head, Side, and Breast, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Urinary obstructions, Ague and Fever, Bilious and Intermittent fevers, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Scrofula, and are eminently useful in all female complaints—and in one word, all diseases arising from unhealthy secretions and impurity of the blood. Numerous testimonials of their efficacy in particular cases, might be added, but the proprietor prefers presenting a few certificates of their general character, from persons of unquestionable candor and veracity, who would not in any degree lend their influence to promote any thing that is not of decided utility, and rely on their intrinsic merits to gain their reputation, feeling a most perfect confidence that none will abandon their use who give them a fair trial.

The following letter from the Rev. George Bowers, with other certificates in the hands of the agents, will serve to show the efficacy of these pills:

ELK HORN, Wallworth Co., Wisconsin.

Dr. Osborn:—With pleasure I inform you of the great benefits which I have derived from your pills. I have been in a decline for some time, which has greatly alarmed me, more especially as my complaint was a consumptive one, and also have been very bilious, and have labored severely, as affected as in my head, and my eyes have been so affected as to turn of a yellow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexion. My wife had suffered also from great weakness and severe pains, and as your Pills have so wonderfully relieved us, we have sounded the name of them all over our neighborhood; they will certainly be ever regarded in this place, and wherever my extraordinary cure is known, as the most valuable preparation for purifying the blood and regulating the system. I should not have known the worth of your Pills had it not been for the Rev. Wm. F. Dewitt, of Cuddeville, Sullivan co., N. Y., who with great kindness sent me a box to try them, and to that box of Pills I owe my health, and as the agent here is out of your pills, I wish you would send me a package of boxes as soon as possible.— With best wishes for your prosperity, I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully, GEO. BOWERS.

W. F. IRWIN, Clearfield, JOHN IRWIN, Curwensville; JAMES McMURRAY, Burnside township; G. W. & ARNOLD, Luthersburg, and LEVI LUTZ, Frenchville, are Agents for the proprietor for the sale of the above medicine in Clearfield County. nov. 25, '46—ly.

### NEW STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has purchased the GOODS remaining in the store of McGirk & Perks, at Philipsburg, and intends carrying on the mercantile business at their old stand. He has replenished the old with an entire stock of

New and Seasonable Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs.

Together with all such articles as are generally kept in a country store.

Also, A large assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES, warranted genuine. Persons sending to the store for medicines may rely upon the accuracy of his compounding, and filling all prescriptions with care.

All kinds of country produce received in payment.

CHARLES R. FOSTER, Philipsburg, June 26, 1847.

### NEW GOODS.

A LARGE and general assortment of well selected spring and summer goods just received by the subscriber—consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, &c. &c., and everything else usually kept in a country store, all of which he will dispose of at very low rates, for cash, or in exchange for lumber or country produce. Call and examine for yourselves.

F. P. HURXTHAL, May 20, 1847.

DR. JOHN C. RICHARDS, HAVING determined to make residence, takes this method of informing the inhabitants thereof, and vicinity, that he will continue the practice of Medicine.

All calls made upon him, either by day or in the night, will receive prompt attention. J. C. R. May 20, 1847.